Therapeutic mammoplasty (TM) versus mastectomy for multiple ipsilateral breast cancers (MIBC) - the world first MIAMI randomized controlled trial

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Background

- Clinical effectiveness of treating multiple ipsilateral breast cancers (MIBC) with therapeutic mammoplasty (TM) is uncertain
- Alliance ACOSOG 11102 is evaluating clinical safety of TM in MIBC in a longitudinal cohort without a mastectomy comparison
- The world first NIHR-funded multi-centre MIAMI feasibility randomised trial comparing loco-regional recurrence of TM versus mastectomy +/- reconstruction for patients with MIBC

Trial methodology

Women will be randomized in 1:2 ratio to in favour of intervention arm (Therapeutic Mammoplasty - all types)

Intervention:
Multiple lumpectomies and therapeutic mammoplasty (TM)

Comparison:
Mastectomy (+/- reconstruction)

Feasibility Objectives:
- Demonstrate sufficient number of eligible patients can be identified and randomized
- Determine reasons why patients accept or decline randomization

Inclusion criteria:
- >40 years with MIBC, with the largest clinical cancer measuring up to 50mm as part of multifocal or multicentric “disease sites”
- Two disease foci with a minimum of one invasive focus of breast cancer as defined within a “disease site”
- Suitable for therapeutic mammoplasty
- Fit for adjuvant therapy

Exclusion criteria:
- High risk or BRCA gene mutation
- Exclusive and extensive DCIS
- Bilateral breast cancers

Primary outcome of main trial:
5 year loco-regional recurrence

Trial amendments:
MIAMI trial posters in waiting rooms & offices
Widen eligibility criteria
Stage-1 Registration &consent all MIBC (at diagnosis) for ICECAP-A PROM <Stage-2 randomisation
Interview trial decliners
Qualitative interviews of non-randomizing centres

Trial flow diagram

Trial status

Screened Invasive breast cancers:
2346 since March 2018 across 9 UK centres

Number with MIBC:
358 (15.3%)

Number excluded and eligibility:
262 excluded out of 353 with 91 eligible (25.8%)

Leading Exclusions:
<2 invasive foci
Cancer too large
Neoadjuvant therapy
Bilateral breast cancers
Not suitable for TM

Numbers randomised of those approached was 3 out of 14 giving a consent rate of 21.4%

If the rate of MIBC is 15% and the eligibility is 26% and the consent rate is 21%, then we need to screen 6105 people in order to recruit 50 potential participants.

Broadening eligibility* criteria would permit 282 out of the 353 MIBC (64.6%) and the need to screen 2442 potential participants

*Neoadjuvant therapy, Bilateral breast cancers